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WOMAN'S COLLEGE
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WORLD AFFAIRS

Berlin & Germany

July 4 Messages. Pres. Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev used an exchange of messages marking the U.S.' 185th Independence Day to imply their readiness to deal with current U.S.-Soviet tension over the future of Berlin and Germany.

The Soviet message was signed by Khrushchev and Soviet Pres. Leonid I. Brezhnev and was delivered to Mr. Kennedy July 3. It expressed "the hope that the recent Vienna meeting and the exchange of opinions which took place there" would further the "urgent solution of problems . . . which the last war left to us after the defeat of the aggressors."

Mr. Kennedy's reply, made public July 4, declared that "on our 185th anniversary, the United States is still committed to . . . revolutionary principles of individual liberty and national freedom for all people." The President expressed confidence that "given a sincere desire to achieve a peaceful settlement," the U.S. and USSR could end their differences.

Khrushchev, Brezhnev, Defense Min. Rodion Y. Malinovsky, First Deputy Premiers Aleksei N. Kosygin and Anastas I. Mikoyan and 500 other Soviet officials, an unprecedented number, attended the July 4 reception given at the U.S.' Moscow Embassy by Amb.-to-USSR Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr.

U.S. Strategy Review. Proposals for military and political measures to demonstrate the U.S.' willingness to defend its position in West Berlin were reviewed by Pres. Kennedy and other Administration officials at a series of strategy meetings begun June 13.

These major strategy meetings were known to have taken place: a National Security Council meeting June 13 at which the President reported on his Vienna meeting with Khrushchev; 6 meetings at the White House and State Department June 14, attended by Mr. Kennedy, State Secy. Rusk and British Foreign Secy. Lord Home; a White House meeting June 23 attended by Mr. Kennedy, Rusk, Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara, Amb.-to-USSR Thompson, Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.), Chrmn. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Chrmn. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Committee; a National Security Council meeting held June 29, after Pres. Kennedy's June 28 news conference statement that he was studying measures to "make meaningful" the U.S.' commitment in Berlin.

The June 29 session of the National Security Council was said to have been devoted to a report prepared by ex-State Secy. Dean G. Acheson on policy recommendations for dealing with Berlin. Washington sources had reported previously that these recommendations would include a partial mobilization of U.S. conventional forces and a limited strengthening of the 5 U.S. divisions currently stationed in Western Europe. No official statement was made on the NSC's deliberations. Defense Secy. McNamara had told newsmen, however, after the June 23 White House meeting, that no decision had been made to increase domestic or overseas U.S. military strength because of the Berlin situation.

Pres. Kennedy had made 2 key appointments relating to the current U.S.-Soviet crisis over Germany. He had (a) named ex-State Secy. Acheson June 16 to head a policy task force charged with preparing a report on recommendations for countering Soviet pressures in Berlin, and (b) recalled to active service June 26 (effective July 1) retired Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, former Army chief of staff, to serve as Presidential Military Representative for foreign and military policy and intelligence operations.

(Taylor, named by Pres. Kennedy to head a special investigation of the CIA's involvement in the abortive rebel invasion of Cuba, was known to be an opponent of reliance on massive nuclear retaliation to aggressions that could be halted with conventional forces. He had been critical of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as an ineffective body that could not provide military leadership or coordination under conditions of modern warfare.)

(An FBI investigation reportedly had been ordered by Pres. Kennedy of an alleged Pentagon "leak" of JCS recommendations on Berlin. The July 3 issue of Newsweek magazine had reported that JCS proposals prepared for Pres. Kennedy included: the evacuation of U.S. military dependents from France and West Germany; the transfer of at least one additional U.S. division to West Europe; a declaration of limited national emergency, partial mobilization of National Guard and reserve units, increased draft quotas; commandeering of civil airliners to move troops to Germany; a demonstration of the intent to use nuclear weapons, possibly by the resumption of nuclear tests; combat deployment of NATO forces in Western Europe. The July 10 issue of Newsweek reported that these recommendations had been presented to the President at the June 29 National Security Council meeting.)

(Deputy Defense Secy. Roswell L. Gilpatric had said at a Washington news conference June 6 that U.S. forces serving with NATO would use their nuclear weapons if Western Europe were in danger of being conquered by conventional Soviet forces. Gilpatric said: "The current doctrine is that if NATO forces were about to be overwhelmed by non-nuclear attacks from the [Communist] bloc countries, NATO would make use of nuclear arms." Gilpatric added that he had "never believed in a so-called limited nuclear war" because he didn't know "how you build a limit into it once you start using any kind of a nuclear bang." A similar statement of NATO's readiness to use nuclear weapons to defend the West's position in Berlin was made in a speech June 1 by British Defense Min. Harold Watkinson.)

Rusk Statement. State Secy. Rusk charged June 22 that Khrushchev's recent demands on Berlin and West Germany had been responsible for the current increase in world tension.

Rusk said at a Washington news conference: "The Soviets talk constantly of peace but threaten the real peace which exists in West Berlin"; "the Soviet position . . . is predicated on the belief that the division of Germany is normal, that the division of Berlin is normal, and that the sole abnormality that persists is West Berlin; this is not a formulation of the problem which is acceptable to the United States"; the U.S. was eager "to end the tensions over Germany and Berlin which the Soviets have created"; "but such solutions cannot be at the expense of our obligations and of the basic principles of freedom and self-determination."

Week in Headlines

U.S.-Soviet tension continued over Germany, Kennedy Administration studied policy measures; East Germany ordered restrictions on Berlin air traffic.

Iraq claimed Kuwait territory; Britain, Saudi Arabia sent troops to prevent invasion; UN Security Council debated dispute.

U.S. launched triple satellite.

Pres. Kennedy asked U.S. Disarmament Agency, signed increased Social Security benefits for aged, omnibus housing bill, temporary debt increase to $298 billion.

U.S. maritime strike halted by Taft-Hartley injunction.

South Korean junta revised leadership.

Ernest Hemingway killed.

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(Vice Pres. Johnson, speaking June 25 at the dedication of the Los Angeles International Airport, warned Khrushchev that he would be making a "tragic mistake if he assumes that these principles and obligations [in Berlin] count for little . . . with the American people." He said at the 53d annual Governors' Conference in Honolulu June 27 that "we are not ready to run away from Berlin under Russian threats.")

Mansfield Plan. A proposal that the entire city of Berlin be made an internationally guaranteed and protected free city was voiced June 14 by Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.).

Addressing the Senate, Mansfield warned that "sooner or later, the Western nations and the Soviet Union must seek a new way, a 3d way, to a solution of the Berlin problem." "Unless this search is pursued with energy . . . sooner or later Berlin is likely to become the pivot of a new disaster for mankind," he declared. Mansfield made it clear that he spoke "on my own responsibility" in an effort to generate public discussion on the Berlin question.

His proposal contained the following sugggestions: (a) transformation of the entire city of Berlin, including both the Western and Soviet (eastern) sectors, into a free city to be "held in trust and in peace by some international authority until such time as it is again the capital of Germany"; (b) assurance of the city's future status by agreements among the NATO and Warsaw Pact powers and East and West Germany; (c) "international peace teams" to safeguard the West's current access routes to the city.

Mansfield's plan was criticized by Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) and Hugh Scott (R., Pa.) June 14 for its possible effect on Western policy and on forthcoming West German elections. It was rejected by the West German Foreign Ministry June 15 on the ground that it would deepen the current division of Germany.

(Foreign Relations Committee Chrmn. Fulbright warned in a Senate speech June 29 that the U.S.' foreign policies basically were "correct and unassailable" and should not be abandoned in favor of "costly commitments . . . to peripheral struggles in which the principal Communist powers are not . . . directly involved" or for the "double standard" morality employed by the Communist world in its policies. Fulbright said: "Cuba, Laos, the Soviet cosmonaut—none of these by itself is a threat to our national security, or to the long-term success of our policies. But by exaggerating their significance and reacting to them injudiciously, we disfigure our national style and undermine our policies.")

East German Air Curbs. Decrees published June 28 in the East German government's official gazette made mandatory the registration with East German authorities of all air traffic to and from Berlin after Aug. 1.

All foreign planes were ordered to register with an East German air safety center on entering or leaving East German airspace. All foreign planes equipped with radios were ordered to obtain permission to enter East German airspace. Foreign aircraft would be exempted if their countries signed a civil flight agreement with East Germany.

U.S. spokesmen in West Berlin said June 29 that Western civil and military aircraft would ignore the decrees. The U.S. State Department rejected them June 29 on the ground that the 4-power agreements governing the Berlin air lanes provided for their use "without prior notice."

East German CP First Secy. Walter Ulbricht had warned June 15 that the Western allies would have to negotiate agreements on access to Berlin "if they do not want traffic to be interrupted." Ulbricht, at an East Berlin news conference, said that East Germany wanted "full control of all traffic on land, on water and in the air," and would assume it immediately after the signing of a Soviet-East German peace treaty. He warned that "air safety would have to be assured" and that any planes entering East Germany without permission after the signing of a treaty would be "invited to land." [See p. 229B1]

Kuwait Dispute

Iraq Claims Sheikdom. The oil-rich Persian Gulf sheikdom of Kuwait was claimed by Iraq June 25, 6 days after it had been freed from the status of a British protectorate.

The Iraqi claim was announced by Premier Abdul Karim el-Kassem at a Baghdad news conference. Kassem declared that Iraq was taking "peaceful steps for the protection of our rights and . . . the rights of our [Kuwait] brothers who constitute an integral part of Iraq." He asserted that the British protectorate over Kuwait had been established on the basis of a "forged treaty" bought in 1899 for 15,000 rupees. He said that Kuwait had been a part of Iraq's Basra Province under the Ottoman Empire and that its historical ties with Iraq had been recognized by Britain before and after the 1899 treaty. Kassem said that Iraqi decrees would name Kuwait Sheik Sir Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah as governor of the Kuwait District of Iraq.

An Iraqi government memo delivered to all Baghdad diplomatic missions June 26 charged that Britain had attempted to sever Kuwait from Iraq despite all historic evidence, which showed "no doubt that Kuwait is part of Iraq." Baghdad radio asserted June 28 that Iraqis were calling on Kassem to "save all the other links in the chain of the Persian Gulf territories and return them to the Iraqi motherland."

A British warning to Iraq that it would aid Kuwait against any foreign aggression was delivered to Iraqi Foreign Secy. Hashem Jawad June 26 by British Amb.-to-Iraq Sir Humphrey Trevelyan.

Kuwait Defies Move. Sheik Abdullah rejected the Iraqi claim June 26 and declared that Kuwait would fight to preserve its independence. A statement issued by the sheik asserted that "Kuwait is an independent Arab state and has full sovereignty, which is internationally acknowledged." It warned that "the Kuwaiti people have decided to defend their independence."

Kuwait (upper left) was claimed by Iraq soon after ceasing to be a British protectorate June 19. British and Saudi Arabian forces entered Kuwait in response to requests for aid against Iraq. (Wide World map)

Sheik Abdullah proclaimed a state of emergency in Kuwait June 27 and ordered the mobilization and arming of Bedouin tribesmen to resist any Iraqi invasion.

Britain's 62-year protectorate over Kuwait had been relinquished June 19 and had been replaced by a treaty of friendship that pledged Britain to support Kuwaiti independence. Lord Privy Seal Edward Heath, announcing Britain's dissolution of the protectorate June 19 on the ground that it had become "obsolete," had confirmed Britain's readiness to assist Kuwait if requested. Under the protectorate treaty, signed in 1899, Britain had handled Kuwait's defense and foreign affairs and had maintained a political agent as adviser to the sheik.

Kuwait, situated at the northwestern edge of the Persian Gulf, was bounded by Iraq and Saudi Arabia and had an estimated population of 200,000. It was the site of huge oil reserves (estimated at 62 billion barrels) that had made it the world's 4th oil producer after the U.S., USSR and Venezuela. It supplied more than 40% of Britain's oil imports, largely from the concession operated by the

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Kuwait Oil Co., Ltd., jointly owned by the U.S.' Gulf Oil Co. and the British Petroleum Co., Ltd. Kuwaiti oil production totaled 81,862,805 metric tons in 1960. Its income from oil concessions currently was estimated to total $3 million daily.

(Beirut dispatches had reported Apr. 25 that Sheik Abdullah al Mubarrak al Sabbah, deputy ruler of Kuwait, and commander of its 2,400-man army, had resigned after a quarrel with the ruling sheik. The deputy ruler was reported June 27 to have returned to Kuwait from Lebanon.)

British Forces Landed. An advance force of 600 marine commandos and a squadron of RAF jet fighters flew to Kuwait July 1 in response to a request for British military assistance made the previous day by Sheik Abdullah.

The sheik, in a meeting June 30 with John Richmond, British political agent in Kuwait, invoked the British-Kuwaiti security agreement signed June 19 and requested "all measures" necessary to "ward off the aggressors." A British Foreign Office statement issued July 1 said that the forces sent to Kuwait would be "withdrawn as soon as the ruler considers that the threat to the independence of Kuwait is over."

British appeals for support in restraining Iraq were transmitted to the U.S., Saudi Arabia, the UAR and other countries June 30 and brought an immediate response. A U.S. State Department statement issued July 1 expressed full support for the British dispatch of troops to keep peace in the area. A detachment of Saudi troops was reported to have entered Kuwait July 2 at the request of Sheik Abdullah. (The UAR and Saudi Arabia had made clear their opposition to the Iraqi move in statements broadcast June 27 by UAR State Min. Abdel Kader Hatem and King Saud. Messages of support were received by Sheik Abdullah from Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of Iran June 26 and from King Hussein of Jordan June 27.)

The British forces, reinforced by air and by a tank-carrying naval flotilla led by the commando carrier Bulwark, began digging in along the Kuwait-Iraq frontier July 1. They were joined by Saudi and Kuwaiti troops and by Bedouin irregulars armed by Kuwait. The combined forces were reported to total more than 10,000 troops, more than ½ of them British, by July 4. The British troops were commanded by Brig. Derek G. Horsford.

(Iraqi tank and infantry forces had been reported massing near the Kuwait frontier, but no fighting was reported by July 4.)

The British troop landings were assailed by the Iraqi Foreign Ministry July 3 as "an aggression on its [Iraq's] territory and as an overt foreign intervention in the affairs of the Arab world that threatens Iraq's security directly." The statement denied that Iraq had massed troops for an attack on Kuwait, but it called on all Arab states "to stand as one to liberate other parts of the Arabian Peninsula which are still under foreign domination." The landings were condemned July 2 by the Soviet CP newspaper Pravda, which termed them a provocation designed to split the Arab states.

British Prime Min. Macmillan told Parliament July 3 that there was continued danger that Iraq would attack Kuwait despite the British action. He said Britain had acted in "closest cooperation" with the U.S., but he refused to state whether the U.S. had offered to participate in the defense of Kuwait. Labor Party leader Hugh Gaitskell expressed support for the British action but urged Macmillan to ask the UN to "take responsibility for the protection" of Kuwait.

UN Debates Dispute. The UN Security Council met at UN headquarters in New York July 2 to discuss a complaint by Kuwait that Iraq was threatening its independence.

The Council met technically at the request of Britain, which acted as sponsor for Kuwait's appeal for UN intercession in the dispute. The complaint had been transmitted to the Security Council July 1 by Kuwaiti State Secy. Badr al-Mulla. No Kuwaiti delegation was present at the initial session July 2, but Abdul Aziz Hussein was seated the next day as Kuwait's observer. Kuwait, not a UN member, had applied for membership in a message delivered to UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld June 30.

Iraqi Rep.-to-UN Adnan N. Pachachi asked the Council July 2 to order the withdrawal of British troops from Kuwait. Pachachi reiterated Iraq's claim to Kuwait but declared that "it would employ only peaceful means to settle the difficulty." He charged that Britain had sought to maintain its control of Kuwait's oil resources by granting the sheikdom "imaginary independence." He said Britain's charges of an Iraqi threat to Kuwait had been made "to cover up and justify the blatant act of aggression committed by the United Kingdom by landing its forces in Kuwait."

British Rep.-to-UN Sir Patrick Dean told the Council July 2 that British troops had been sent to Kuwait at the request of its ruler and that they would be withdrawn as soon as Kuwait deemed the danger ended. He pledged that the British forces would be used only if Iraqi troops crossed the Kuwaiti frontier. He said that if Britain had delayed sending troops, Kuwait could have been "totally overrun" by Iraqi forces.

The Iraqi position was supported by the USSR in Council debate July 3. Soviet Rep.-to-UN Valerian A. Zorin denounced Britain's dispatch of troops to Kuwait as colonialist diplomacy and demanded their immediate withdrawal. U.S. Rep.-to-UN Francis T. P. Plimpton asserted that Britain's action had been justified and would aid the restoration of calm in the area. UAR delegate Omar Loutfi expressed support for Kuwait's independence but criticized both Kuwait and Iraq for causing the re-entry of British troops. He urged settlement of the dispute within the Arab League.

(Kuwait's application for Arab League membership reportedly was vetoed by Iraq at an Arab League Council meeting in Cairo July 4. League Secy. Gen. Abdel Khalik Hassouna arrived in Kuwait from Baghdad the same day on a personal mission to help settle the dispute.) [See Vol. XIX, p. 42G2; XVIII, 235E3]

SPACE

3-Satellite Launching. 3 satellites—one of them carrying an atomic power source—were carried into orbit by a single 79-foot Thor-Able-Star rocket launched from Cape Canaveral early June 29 in the first triple launching attempted.

The Navy announced June 29 that the satellites had gone into an orbit inclined at an angle of 67° to the equator; the apogee was 629 miles, the perigee 550 miles. The Navy disclosed June 30 that 2 of the 3 satellites had failed to separate and were working at partial efficiency.

The biggest of the 3 satellites was the 175-pound drum-shaped Transit IV-A. The Navy said June 30 that it was the only one that had separated and was "working perfectly." A Navy navigation aid satellite, it carried a 4.7-pound Snap III atomic battery, the first nuclear power device shot into orbit. The battery was developed in the Atomic Energy Commission's SNAP (Systems for Nuclear Auxiliary Power) program. (It was reported that SNAP's progress was largely due to the energy, enthusiasm—and sometimes Congressional pressure—applied by the man chiefly responsible for the program since its inception in 1956, Col. Jack Lawrence Armstrong, 50, who was forced into retirement June 30.) The SNAP III battery, built by the Martin Co., was designed to produce 2.7 watts of electricity for 5 or more years with plutonium-238 as its fuel. The device was included in the Transit satellite at almost the last minute. Transit IV-A had been scheduled for launching a week earlier without the atomic battery. But a malfunction caused a delay in launching while the satellite was disassembled. During the delay, SNAP's backers appealed to the White House and won permission to have the battery installed in the satellite.

The 2 satellites that failed to separate—and therefore circled the earth attached to each other as a single satellite—were (a) the 55-pound spherical Greb III, developed by the Naval Research Laboratory to study X-rays from the sun and their effects on the ionosphere and radio; (b) the 45-pound drum-shaped Injun, designed by Dr. James A. Van Allen of the University of Iowa, to check further into the Van Allen radiation belts and to determine such matters as whether charged particles from the belts cause the "Northern Lights" when they enter the Arctic's upper atmosphere.

Radio signals were received by the Navy June 29-30 from all 3 satellites, but only Transit IV-A performed satisfactorily. [See pp. 193F2, 72D1]

Discoverers in Orbit. Air Force missilemen at Vandenberg AF Base, Calif. launched Discoverers XXIII Apr. 10 and XXV June 16. Both went into polar orbit. The Vandenberg crew, however, failed to achieve orbits in the launchings of Discoverers XXII Mar. 30 and XXIV June 8. Each of the 4 2,100-pound Discoverers consisted of the 25-foot-long Agena-B stage of an 81-foot 2-stage Thor-Agena-B rocket assembly. Discoverer XXV's 300-pound instrumented capsule, ejected from the satellite and recovered June 18, was the 5th U.S. capsule retrieved from orbit.

Discoverer XXV, launched at 4:03 p.m. June 16, was used to check modifications in propulsion, stability and guidance systems planned for use in the Samos program. It was the 18th Discoverer to achieve orbit. The orbit had a period of 91 minutes, an apogee of 250 miles and a perigee of 140 miles. Separated from the satellite by radio signal June 18, the capsule fell north of the Pacific recovery area but was spotted by the pilot of one of the Hawaii-based C-119 recovery planes and was retrieved by skin divers who parachuted from a specially equipped SC-54 plane with a raft. The capsule and divers were then picked up by a seaplane. The capsule carried samples of gold, bismuth, iron, titanium, cadmium, magnesium, nickel, yttrium and other common and rare metals to check on how they were affected in space. It also carried cosmic radiation and micrometeorite study instruments.

The capsule of Discoverer XXIII was separated from the satellite over Alaska on radio command on its 31st 94-minute journey around the earth Apr. 10 when AF experts realized from telemetry data that the satellite was wobbling. Data radioed from the capsule indicated that it was thrown into a new orbit instead of downward because of the wobbling. There was no chance to retrieve it. Discoverer XXIII also was used to test guidance, stability and propulsion systems.

The unsuccessful Discoverer XXII included in its experiments a new precision guidance system and a sample of living tissue as a check on radiation hazards faced by astronauts. [See pp. 71F3-72C1, 91B2]

Satellite Failures. An Atlas rocket was launched from Cape Canaveral Apr. 25 in an unsuccessful attempt to put a Project Mercury capsule carrying a robot pilot into orbit. The rocket veered off course and was destroyed by the safety officer, but the capsule was ejected before the rocket was blown up and was recovered undamaged. NASA officials said a man in the capsule would have survived.

A 4-stage Juno II rocket was launched from Cape Canaveral at 2:48 p.m. May 24 in an unsuccessful effort to put a 75-pound instrument package into orbit to report on the effect the ionosphere had on radio and TV. A failure in the 2d stage of the 60-ton 76-foot rocket caused the assembly to fall into the Atlantic.

A 4-stage Scout rocket was launched from Wallops Island, Va. at 12:06 p.m. June 30 but failed to orbit a satellite built to study micrometeorites. NASA officials said the 3d stage had failed to ignite. [See Vol. XX, pp. 467G3-468B1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Disarmament Agency. Pres. Kennedy submitted to Congress June 29 a draft bill for the establishment of a U.S. Disarmament Agency for World Peace & Security. The proposed agency, to be under the direction of the President and the State Secretary, would: (a) conduct technical, economic and political research on the methods and results of arms-limitations; (b) formulate disarmament policy recommendations; (c) conduct disarmament negotiations. The proposal was drafted by John J. McCloy, Mr. Kennedy's adviser on disarmament, after a 5-month study. [See p. 193D-E3]

Appointments. Pres. Kennedy June 14 nominated Robert M. McKinney, 50, to be ambassador to Switzerland. The Senate confirmed the appointment June 22. McKinney, a Democrat and publisher of the Santa Fe New Mexican, had been Assistant Interior Secretary 1951-52 and U.S. representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency 1957. [See Vol. XVII, p. 333E-F2]

DeLesseps S. Morrison, 49, New Orleans mayor since 1946, was designated by Mr. Kennedy June 13 to be ambassador to the Organization of American States. An Army reserve brigadier general, Morrison had received decorations from 16 Latin American nations, including the Dominican Republic under Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina and Argentina under Juan Perón. [See Vol. XX, p. 440C3]

The President's selection of a Negro, Mercer Cook, 59, a Democrat and former Howard University professor, to be ambassador to Niger was made public May 25. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate June 22.

Foreign Service officers Edward T. Wailes of Washington and William P. Snow of Maine were designated by the President June 20 to be ambassadors to Czechoslovakia and to Paraguay, respectively.

The President June 16 announced his selection of Amb.-to-Chile Robert Forbes Woodward, 52, to be Assistant State Secretary for Inter-American Affairs. The Senate confirmed the appointment May 11. The post had been vacant since Mar. 30. Woodward was Deputy Assistant State Secretary for Inter-American Affairs 1953-54, ambassador to Costa Rica 1954-58 and to Uruguay 1958-61. [See p. 99D3]

(The President's selection of Carl B. Spaeth, Stanford University Law School dean, to the Inter-American post had been reported June 10, but Spaeth visited Mr. Kennedy June 13 and declined the job.)

Pres. Kennedy announced June 10 that his nomination of career ambassador James W. Riddleberger, 57, to be chairman of the Development Assistance Group had been approved by other DAG members.

Vice Adm. George Whelan Anderson Jr., 54, 6th Fleet commander (Mediterranean), was nominated by Pres. Kennedy June 22 to be chief of Naval Operations (and to be promoted to admiral) to succeed Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, who was to retire Aug. 1. The President June 27 nominated Vice Adm. Claude V. Ricketts, 55, 2d Fleet and Strike Fleet commander (Atlantic), to be Vice Chief of Naval Operations with the rank of admiral.

Salvatore A. Bontempo, 51, commissioner of New Jersey's Department of Conservation & Economic Development, was appointed by the President June 21 to be administrator of the State Department's Security & Consular Affairs Bureau.

Other Kennedy appointments:

June 19—Washington columnist Ernest K. Lindley as special assistant to the State Secretary and a member of the State Department's Policy Planning Council. (The appointment of N.Y. Times Washington reporter William J. Jordan, 38, to the council was made public June 24.)

June 22—Charles Brewton, the Senate Small Business Committee's general counsel, as assistant director for resources and production of the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization.

June 25—John W. Mueller of Montana as the Reclamation Bureau's power division chief; Dr. Edward Wenk Jr. of the Library of Congress to be executive secretary of the Federal Council for Science & Technology.

June 27—George W. Mitchell, vice president and chief economist of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank, to M. S. Szymczak's unexpired term on the FRB's board of governors; Robert E. Hampton, ex-personnel aide to ex-Pres. Eisenhower, to be a member of the Civil Service Commission, succeeding Barbara Bates Gunderson.

July 3—Kenneth C. Cavanaugh as director of the HHFA's housing program for the elderly.

Reeves Nomination Withdrawn. Pres. Kennedy June 28 withdrew his nomination of Frank D. Reeves, 45, a Negro, whom he had named to succeed Robert E. McLaughlin for a 3-year term as District of Columbia commissioner. Reeves, who had resigned as a Presidential assistant after his appointment had been announced June 21, said in a letter to the President June 28 that the Senate District of Columbia Committee considered that his current post as D.C. National Democratic committeeman would be a conflict-of-interest with the commissioner post. White House Press Secy. Pierre Salinger said June 28 that the President had been unaware, prior to Reeves' testimony before the Senate committee, that Reeves had been billed for $741.90 of delinquent taxes in 1957, 1958 and 1961.

Federal Jobs. Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg was assigned June 22 by Pres. Kennedy to head a task force to study federal employe-management relations.

The President also June 22 ordered

the new minimum-wage regulations to apply to federal employes, including U.S. laundry workers. [See p. 165D2]

(John Hope 2d, 50, Negro economist for the Fisk Race Relations Institute, was named June 17 to be director of U.S. employment for the President's Equal Employment Opportunities Committee.)

Labor

Maritime Strike Halted. U.S. Judge Sylvester J. Ryan issued in New York July 3 a temporary Taft-Hartley law injunction to halt the 18-day strike of 5 maritime unions against the U.S.-flag fleet.

The injunction was issued at the request of the Justice Department, which claimed that the strike was "cutting the lifelines to Puerto Rico and Hawaii." Its action, ordered by Pres. Kennedy, was based on the July 3 recommendations of the President's fact-finding board after its investigation June 27-July 2. The investigation, which had been broadened into an attempt at mediation, had been prolonged by the President June 29 when a settlement was reported near.

3 of the unions—the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, the Masters, Mates & Pilots and the Seafarers' International Union—requested a stay of Ryan's order shortly after its issuance July 3, but Judge Charles E. Clark of the U.S. Court of Appeals, ruling at his home in Hamden, Conn., denied a stay.

A return to normal shipping activity was impeded July 4 when MEBA members in New York and MMP members on the West coast did not return to work. Near normal activity was reported July 5.

4 of the 5 unions involved had come to terms with a majority of shipowners before the injunction was issued. Only the MEBA was actually involved in a strike over the key issue of bargaining rights for men on U.S.-owned foreign flag ships. The MMP, the National Marine Union and the American Radio Association had agreed with most of the shipowners to submit this issue to a panel to be selected by Labor Secy. Goldberg. The panel was to present non-binding recommendations.

The NMU settlements were for 4 years and provided for an immediate 4% raise with additional 2¼% raises on each contract anniversary. They also increased seamen's annual vacations from 30 to 60 days and provided pension and welfare benefits that, Pres. Joseph Curran estimated, represented an 11% gain.

(Contracts were signed July 2 by Gulf Coast shipowners representing 262 vessels and 65 companies and by 4 of the unions involved, all but the MEBA. The American Export Lines, the United Fruit Lines and the Isbrandtsen Lines July 2 signed contracts releasing 71 ships.)

The board of inquiry had been asked by the hotel management to leave its mediation headquarters in the Edison Hotel in New York July 2 after 3 fights had broken out in the lobby between supporters of Curran and SIU Pres. Paul Hall. 4 other fights also erupted on the street. The discussions continued at Federal Mediation Service offices, where Hall, SIU and MEBA members were pelted with eggs and bottles as they left a session after the MEBA refused to sign agreements similar to the other unions. Many of the other union members could not return to work unless the engineers returned.

Pres. Kennedy, who interrupted his holiday vacation at Hyannis Port, Mass. July 3 to order the Justice Department to seek the injunction, had commented at his news conference June 28 that both management and the unions had an obligation to consider that U.S. ships under flags of convenience might be forced to go under another country's full jurisdiction and thus be completely out of control of the U.S. during a national emergency. [See p. 234C1-D2]

Congress

Old-Age Benefits Liberalized. An amended bill (HR6027) to liberalize Social Security benefits for an estimated 4,400,000 persons and to allow men to retire at age 62 was passed June 29 by voice votes of the Senate and House and was signed by Pres. Kennedy June 30.

The added benefits were to be financed by additional Social Security payroll taxes of 1/8% on employes and employers and 3/16% on the self-employed. The new tax schedule for employes and employers: 1962, 3⅛%; 1963-65, 3⅝%; 1966-67, 4⅛%; 1968 and after, 4⅝%. Self-employed —1962, 4.7%; 1963-65, 5.4%; 1966-67, 6.2%; 1968 and after, 6.9%.

The bill allowed a retired person to earn more money without loss of benefits. The $1,200 limit was retained, but the ceiling for which one dollar was deducted for every 2 earned was raised from $1,500 to $1,700; for those with earnings over $1,700, benefits would be decreased on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

The bill also provided for: (a) a 9-month, $15,800,000 increase in U.S. matching funds for public aid programs; (b) public aid grants whereby the U.S. paid 80% of the first $31 of aid for each aged individual and 50%-65% of amounts over $31, up to a limit of $66 a person, effective from Oct. 1, 1961 through June 30, 1962; (c) a program through June 30, 1962 to aid U.S. nationals returning home in distressed circumstances. [See p. 233G1-B2]

Housing Bill Passed. A compromise version of an Administration-backed omnibus housing bill (S1922) was passed June 28 by a 53-38 Senate vote (48 D. & 5 R. vs. 27 R. & 11 D.) and a 229-176 House vote (203 D. & 26 R. vs. 136 R. & 40 D.) and signed by the President June 30.

A Senate provision to authorize $1.2 billion for the veterans' guaranteed and direct home loan program and to extend it (until July 25, 1967 for World War II veterans and until Jan. 31, 1975 for Korean War veterans) was cut from the bill and sent to the President June 28 as a separate measure (HR5723).

S1922 provided more than the Administration's original request of $4.247 billion in new authorizations. Backers estimated the bill's cost at $4.886 billion and opponents at $8.999 billion. Prior to Senate passage, Republicans attempted unsuccessfully to bring the bill closer to the Administration's lower request by insisting that Senate-House conferees cut $1.6 billion from it. The effort, on a motion by Sen. Prescott Bush (R., Conn.) to return it to conference, was defeated by a 47-42 vote (45 D. & 2 R. vs. 30 R. & 12 D.). Republicans had refused to sign the conference report.

The bill's final version included a program for 35-year loans with 3% downpayment for the purchase of moderate-income, single-family homes ("hardship" cases would be eligible for a 40-year term). It also provided for a liberalized program of 35-year FHA regular home mortgages and a program of 30-year mortgages for resale housing, and it increased the FNMA special assistance fund by $1½ billion.

The bill authorized: (a) $2 billion for urban renewal and $55 million for urban renewal planning grants; (b) $1.2 billion for college housing loans; (c) $500 million for community facilities loans; (d) $407 million for farm housing loans ($200 million in new funds plus extension of a $207 million authorization); (e) $50 million for "open space" grants for recreational, conservation, scenic and historic purposes; (f) $75 million for direct housing loans for the elderly. [See p. 233C2-A3]

Highway Bill Enacted. A bill (HR-6713) authorizing funds to complete the U.S. Interstate Highway Program by 1972 was passed by voice votes of the Senate and House June 26 and signed by Pres. Kennedy June 29.

To finance the program, the bill authorized the raising of $9.6 billion in additional revenues. It also provided for an additional $11½ billion of U.S. grants to the states for highway construction.

Senate-House conferees had agreed to (a) a Senate amendment to continue the billboard-bonus program through June 30, 1963 and (b) a House proposal to raise the tax on tread rubber from 3¢ to 5¢ a pound. They eliminated a Senate provision allowing retail gas dealers a 1% evaporation allowance.

Chrmn. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) of the Senate Finance Committee said the final version was expected to produce a Trust Fund surplus of about $22 million in 1972. [See p. 224C3-225A1]

Debt Limit Increased. The Administration bill (HR7677) to increase the ceiling on the national debt by $5 billion to a $298 billion total for fiscal 1962 was passed by a 231-148 House vote June 26 and by Senate voice vote June 28 and signed by Pres. Kennedy June 30. The ceiling was scheduled to revert to its permanent $285 billion level at midnight June 30. Current U.S. public debt was $286.6 billion.

Treasury Secy. Douglas Dillon had asked Congress June 14 for the increase. Kennedy Administration fiscal policies came under attack in both houses prior to the bill's passage. In the Senate, Sen. John J. Williams (R., Del.) withdrew his proposal to abolish the 4¼% interest rate ceiling

on long-term U.S. bonds after the bill's floor manager, Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D., Va.), promised that his Finance Committee would hold hearings on such a proposal if it were reintroduced later. [See Vol. XX, p. 266F-G1]

Tax Rates Extended. A bill (HR 7446) passed by voice vote June 22 and signed by Pres. Kennedy June 30 extended until July 1, 1962 the 52% tax rate on corporations, excise tax rates on automobiles, liquor and tobacco and the 10% tax on passenger transportation and on local telephone service. The bill's enactment forestalled a scheduled tax reduction at midnight. [See p. 217B-D3]

Other U.S. News

Dallas Integration Ordered. U.S. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson in Dallas, Tex. June 27 ordered Dallas schools to integrate according to a previously approved grade-a-year plan starting with the first grade. Davidson said his order had been "forced" by a 5th Circuit Court of Appeals order Jan. 20 to put the plan into operation. [See Vol. XX, p. 449G1-A2]

Prince Edward Plea Denied. U.S. District Judge Oren R. Lewis in Richmond, Va. June 14 denied a Justice Department request that the department be permitted to intervene as a plaintiff in a suit seeking to have the Prince Edward County, Va. public schools reopened on a desegregation basis. "The granting of intervention will unduly delay and prejudice the adjudication of the rights" of the original opposing parties, Lewis said. He held that the federal government had no right to intervene "until this court has first determined that its orders are in fact being violated or circumvented." The county had closed its public schools before the court order directing Negro admissions had been issued. [See pp. 151G3-152D1]

FOREIGN

France

Farm Riots. Farmers protesting falling farm prices continued anti-government demonstrations June 21-30 and engaged in violence despite a June 23 TV-radio address in which Premier Michele Debré called for an end to the agitation and urged the farmers to work with the government to help reform France's farm system. The farmers ignored June 28 and June 30 truce pleas issued by the National Federation of Farm Unions and the National Center of Young Farmers.

Farmers June 21 battered down the door of Poitiers' government administration building while other farmers paraded through the city on tractors. They demanded proof that local authorities had sent their plea for economic aid to government officials in Paris.

2,500 farmers gathered around the Montauban prefecture June 24 and hurled bottles and stones at security forces who broke up the demonstration with tear gas grenades. 2 policemen were injured. About 7,000 farmers in other parts of southwestern France used tractors to block roads and besiege prefectures June 24.

Industry Min. Jean-Marcel Jeanneney June 25 was besieged by 1,500 farmers as he emerged from a Pau casino banquet and was jeered and struck by them as he went to the train.

Farmers blocked off Aurillac with 100 tractors and trucks for nearly 2 hours June 25 while 600 farmers held a rally in the city.

17 departments from the Belgian border to the Mediterranean were affected by farmer protests June 27. Wine producers near Béziers in the Herault Department in the south blocked off train traffic for the entire day. They were dispersed after clashing with police but blocked Herault Department rail lines again June 29.

Calais roads were blocked for 2 hours June 28 by farm tractors. Farmers near Narbonne in the south used tractors and mule carts June 28 to block the main road to Perpignan, Barcelona and the Spanish coast. Authorities June 28 suspended rail traffic for 87 miles on the Mediterranean coast linking Béziers, Corbières and the Spanish border at Cerbère. Tractor-driving wine growers June 28 blocked the Toulouse-Marseilles rail line near Courson and Lézignan.

A bomb exploded in front of Agriculture Min. Henri Rochereau's country home in the Vendée Department June 29.

Farmers and security forces clashed at Nimes June 29; 40 soldiers and several farmers were injured.

A Morlaix court June 22 acquitted Alexis Gourvennec and Marcel Leon on charges of having led a farm demonstration in the town June 8.

The French government June 29 agreed to provide emergency price-supports for cereals, meat, poultry, milk products, wine, fruit and vegetables. The concessions were agreed to after a meeting in Paris of Premier Debré and other government officials with leaders of the National Federation of Farm Unions and 9 other farm groups. [See p. 227B2]

South Korea

Chang Resigns. Lt. Gen. Chang Do Young resigned July 3 as chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, South Korea's ruling military junta. He also resigned as cabinet head and as a junta member. Chang was succeeded as junta chairman by the junta's vice chairman, Gen. Pak Chung Hi. Pak, who reputedly had engineered the May 16 military revolution, also was reappointed chairman of the junta's Standing Committee, regarded as the inner circle of the governing group. Defense Min. Song Yo Chan, 43, was appointed to head the cabinet.

Chang's resignation statement was issued by Col. Won Choong Yun after a cabinet meeting. It said: "From the start of the May revolution, I felt . . . I could not endure the heavy responsibilities as the top responsible man of the . . . government. But I assumed the duties temporarily until the proper man was selected. . . . I am resigning because I . . . have felt that a more active man and one who commands confidence and respect . . . was acutely needed, now that the foundation of the revolutionary government was established. . . ."

3 other army officers also resigned from the junta July 3; this reduced its membership to 28.

Cabinet appointments made June 22: Yoo Taik Kim, 50, ex-Bank of Korea governor, as finance minister; Tai Whan Shin, 49, economics professor at Seoul National University, as economic development minister.

Lt. Gen. Choi Kyung Nok, ex-army chief of staff, and Maj. Gen. Pak Hyung Soon were dismissed from active military service June 22.

The government announced July 3 that 40 general officers and navy flag officers had been placed on reserved status after "voluntarily" resigning from active duty. [See p. 235D3]

Ex-Premier Accused. The junta July 4 issued a 30-page statement accusing ex-Premier John M. Chang and 11 associates who had served in his régime of having helped "the Communists' dreadful intrigue of communizing the country." All 12 were under house arrest or detention.

Chang was specifically accused of having given 1,000,000 hwan ($770) to a "pro-Communist organization" and to associations of families whose relatives had been killed by Rhee police on charges of being pro-Communist.

One of the accused, ex-Finance Min. Kim Young Seun, was said to have been told by a Communist agent in 1960 that a magazine article written by Kim had been praised by North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung. Kim Young Seun was accused of having smuggled into Seoul 66 books "containing Communist works."

The junta earlier July 4 issued a series of new anti-Communist regulations that would authorize: (a) prison terms of up to 7 years for those who "praise, encourage or sympathize" with Communist supporters or who try to flee to North Korea; (b) 10-year prison terms for those who go to North Korea and then return to South Korea; (c) arrest without warrant of Communists and others "who commit crimes seriously affecting the achievement of the national reconstruction." [See pp. 200D1, 199E-F3]

Courts Established. The South Korean cabinet June 20 approved a law establishing a revolutionary court and revolutionary prosecuting authority. The court was to be made up of 5 tribunals and an appeals court, the chiefs of which were to be military officers on active duty.

The court would have jurisdiction to try "those persons who prior to the May 16 military revolution or thereafter have perpetrated any anti-state, anti-nation or counter-revolutionary activities." It was empowered to try ex-officials accused of the Mar. 1960 presidential election rigging. [See Vol. XX, p. 372C1]

Students Curbed. The junta June 8 barred university students and pro-

fessors from participating in political activities on school campuses on the grounds that the students had made "numerous vigorous pro-Communist declarations." The ban was announced in a Foreign Ministry press statement that accused students of being "allured" by pro-Communists in supporting "peaceful unification, political negotiation between South and North Korea and neutralism." The statement said the May 16 military coup was necessary to save South Korea from "Communist totalitarianism." [See pp. 199D3, 173B1]

United Arab Republic

Soviet-UAR Rift. After 5 months of increasingly rancorous attacks on the UAR by the Soviet press and radio and by Communist newspapers in Rome, Prague and Beirut, UAR newspapers began June 5 to strike back. The government-owned UAR Middle East News Agency said in an article in 3 Cairo newspapers June 5 that the Soviet campaign "could no longer be tolerated."

The Red press had accused the UAR of persecuting Communists. Pravda June 6 repeated its charge of the previous week that Lebanese CP leader Farajallah al Hilw had been tortured to death in a Damascus prison in the UAR's Syrian region. Moscow Radio had charged that another CP leader—Riad el Turk—had been killed in a Damascus jail.

Middle East News Agency retorted June 6 that the UAR had informed the USSR 2 weeks previously that el Turk was alive. The article said el Turk had met newsmen in his prison in Damascus June 5. The agency said the UAR had denied the al Hilw charge and had informed the USSR that it had no knowledge of al Hilw being in a Syrian prison.

The Cairo newspaper Al Gomhouria June 6 accused the USSR of attempting "to exert pressure" on the UAR. It said the USSR had been under a "misconception" by "interpret[ing] our positive neutralism as some sort of alignment with the camp they represent."

The Cairo newspaper Al Ahram reported June 9 that Premier Khrushchev had assailed UAR Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser May 3 for suppressing communism. It said that Khrushchev, speaking before a visiting UAR parliamentary delegation in Moscow, had predicted that Nasser would be overthrown unless he embraced communism.

Pravda June 17 attributed the "intensified" "spread of anti-Soviet leaflets" in the UAR to the USIS center in Cairo. [See Vol. XIX, p. 159A2]

Zanzibar

Election Violence. At least 64 persons were killed and more than 1,000 arrested June 1-11 in election clashes between Africans and Arabs on the island of Zanzibar, a British protectorate.

The violence started soon after the voting booths opened June 1 for Legislative Council elections. (The Zanzibar Nationalists, Zanzibar's ruling party, and the Pemba People's Party, made up largely of Arabs, won 13 seats; the Afro-Shirazi Party, of African-Iranian descent, won 10.)

Mobs using fists, sticks, knives and swords prevented some voters from going to the polls.

British troop reinforcements were flown to Zanzibar from Kenya and Tanganyika June 1 and June 3-4.

A state of emergency was proclaimed June 1, and a dawn-to-dusk curfew was imposed on the town of Zanzibar. The curfew was extended to the rest of the island June 5.

Sheikh Othman Shariff, an Afro-Shirazi Party leader, said at a news conference June 11 that his party would boycott the Legislative Council in protest against "indiscriminate and arbitrary" arrests.

Zanzibar Nationalist Party Gen. Secy. Mohamed Abdulrahman Babu said at a London news conference June 22 that he was in Britain to make sure that a commission appointed to investigate the Zanzibar violence had all the facts. Babu charged that the Afro-Shirazi Party had started the violence by discouraging voters from casting ballots for the Nationalist and Pemba People's parties. He said its aim was to force Britain to suspend Zanzibar's constitution. (Babu said his government opposed a U.S. satellite tracking station on Zanzibar.) [See Vol. XX, pp. 414G3, 405B1]

— LATIN AMERICA —

Cuba

No New Tractor Talks. John Hooker Jr., executive secretary of the disbanded Tractors for Freedom Committee, told a 10-man Cuban prisoner negotiating team in Key West, Fla. June 30 that the committee would not re-form to hold further talks because it felt "it [was] impossible to make an exchange" with Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

Hooker said that by "injecting the concept of indemnity" in the negotiations to trade U.S. tractors for captured Cuban rebels, Castro "sought to give the impression that the humanitarian intent of private citizens was proof of guilt." Acceptance of Castro's terms, Hooker said, would have been "incompatible with our national honor and with our role as private citizens." The committee, Hooker declared, would not give Castro "tractors, money or credit for indemnity—not $28 million [the value Castro placed on the 500 bulldozers he had specified in his original prisoner-exchange proposal] or $28." [See p. 235G3-236C1]

Castro on Socialism. Castro told a group of U.S. newsmen who arrived in Cuba June 13 (interviews published in the N.Y. Times June 16) that Cuba had "a Socialist revolution but we did not yet have a Socialist state." He predicted that Cuba would be a Socialist country within 5 years. [See p. 158F2-F3]

Castro said he was convinced that a backward country such as Cuba could be developed properly only by socialism and with Soviet-bloc aid. He reported that "several hundred" Soviet-bloc technicians, not including a group of 300 Soviet farm experts who had arrived in Cuba the previous week, were working on the island. The number of Chinese technicians in Cuba was "very small," he declared.

Castro said: The nationwide Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, whose task was to weed out anti-Castro elements, could become the nucleus of a new political party along with the militia, the new planning juntas that were being established in provinces and cities and other revolutionary and youth groups; Cuba was transforming agrarian cooperatives (whose workers shared the profits) into collective or "people's farms" whose workers were government employes and did not share the profits; the government was directly responsible for production, housing, education, medical services and other facilities on collective farms; about 15,000-20,000 persons had been arrested during and after the invasion, but "fewer than 2%" were still imprisoned; the number of political prisoners prior to the invasion totaled 5,000; only 5% of the population was actively opposed to the Cuban regime.

Secret Police Ministry. A Ministry of Interior was established by the Cuban government June 7. The ministry was headed by Maj. Ramiro Valdes, ex-secret police agency chief, and organized along the lines of the USSR's central security agency. It supervised a vast secret police network that included the Technical Police and the uniformed National Revolutionary Police. The ministry also was in charge of the Committees of the Defense of the Revolution.

Fats Limited. Premier Castro announced in a speech July 4 the rationing of animal and vegetable fats because of a shortage. 12 carloads of lard bound for Cuba had been seized in West Palm Beach, Fla. June 28 under a court order obtained by Erwin Harris, a Miami advertising company president, to help pay a $429,000 judgment against the Cuban government's tourist agency. Castro charged that the U.S. government had imposed the embargo of the lard shipment.

Castro said that Cuban fat consumption, normally 40¼ pounds per person a year, would have to be retricted to one pound of oil and one pound of lard per person a month. Castro said the USSR had made 10,000 tons of lard available to Cuba but that this was not enough to alleviate the shortage. [See p. 66F3]

Haiti

Duvalier Forms Cabinet. Pres. François Duvalier May 30 announced the formation of a new cabinet.

The May 30 cabinet: Coordination & Information—Paul Blanchet; Interior & Defense—Boileau Mehu; Foreign Affairs & Religion—René Chalmers; Public Works, Transport & Communications—Louis R. Leveque; Education—Leonce Viaud; Labor & Social Welfare—Gasner Kersaint; Justice—Simon Desvarieux; Tourism—Victor Nevers Constant. Holdover ministers: Finance—Hervé Boyer; Commerce & Industry—Clovis Desinor; Public Health & Population—Dr. Aurele Joseph; Agriculture, Natural Resources & Rural Development—André Theard. [See pp. 210C3, Vol. XX, 381A1]

U.S. Envoy Returns. U.S. Amb.-to-Haiti Robert Newbegin returned to his post in Port-au-Prince May 27 after having been called to Washington for consultation on the manner in which Pres. Duvalier had been relected. [See p. 210C3]

Venezuela

Pérez Faces Extradition. U.S. District Judge George W. Whitehurst ruled in Miami June 16 that Venezuela had a right to extradite ex-Venezuelan dictator Marcos Pérez Jiménez for trial on charges of embezzling more than $13 million during his 10 years in office. But Whitehurst held that Venezuela had failed to "specifically" connect Pérez with the slaying of 4 opposition leaders, another crime for which Venezuela sought to extradite him.

Pérez was immediately arrested but was released under $25,000 bond pending a hearing. [See Vol. XX, p. 341F2]

West Indies Federation

Independence Date Set. The British Colonial Office announced June 17 that the West Indies Federation would receive its independence from Britain May 31, 1962 if the federation members accepted the proposals of a constitutional conference held in London May 31-June 16.

A White Paper on the conference and a proposed constitution was submitted to Colonial Secretary Iain Macleod June 28.

The constitution would: (a) Provide equal status to the principal islands in the federation, except for the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands, whose relationship with the other islands would be governed by special arrangements; (b) establish a Federal Legislature made up of a 64-seat House of Representatives and a Senate with 2 seats for each of the federation's territorial units (House composition: Jamaica 30 seats, Trinidad and Tobago 16, Barbados 5, Montserrat 5, 2 each for Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent); (c) provide the federal government with "ultimate authority over and responsibility" for foreign affairs. The territories would have the right to negotiate with foreign governments on matters within their individual legislative competence, but such conferences and ensuing agreements would be subject to federal government approval.

A conference on the federation's defense, financial and economic policies was scheduled to open in London Jan. 8, 1962. [See Vol. XX, p. 450C-E3; XIX, 212A1]

ECONOMY

Anti-Trust. Westinghouse Electric Corp., Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Corp., Federal Pacific Electric Corp. and I-T-E Circuit Breaker Co. June 15 signed a Justice Department decree barring the sale of their products at "unreasonably low prices" that might lessen competition in the electrical equipment industry. General Electric Co. refused to sign the order on the ground that it would "create a Government-sponsored price support program," but GE said it would sign a decree for "the preservation of vigorous competition." [See p. 204E2]

4 manufacturers of composition electrical resistors and 2 executives, indicted Jan. 19 on price-fixing charges, were fined a total of $101,000 June 6 by U.S. District Judge Carl A. Weinman in Dayton, O., after pleading nolo contendere. The firms simultaneously signed a consent judgment ending a companion civil anti-trust suit. The consenting firms, the U.S.' only manufacturers of composition resistors (their 1959 sales exceeded $43 million): Allen-Bradley Co. (Milwaukee), fined $35,000; Stackpole Carbon Co. and Spear Carbon Co. (St. Mary's, Pa.), fined $20,000 and $25,000 respectively; International Resistance Co. (Philadelphia), $15,000. Executives fined: Edward W. Butler $4,000 and George W. Vater $2,000. [See p. 87E3]

6 manufacturers of pole line hardware, indicted for price-fixing June 6 by a federal grand jury in Milwaukee, pleaded not guilty June 26. Defendants: McGraw-Edison Co. (Elgin, Ill.); Hubbard & Co. and Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply Co. (Chicago); Utilities Service Co. (Allentown, Pa.); Oliver Electrical Manufacturing Co. (Battle Creek, Mich.); A. B. Chance Co. (Centralia, Mo.). [See p. 211G1-C2]

A federal grand jury in Washington June 30 indicted 4 of the U.S.' largest moving firms, 5 of their officials and a trade association on 2 counts of conspiracy to maintain artificially high prices and to eliminate competition in the shipping of household goods for the U.S. public and military personnel. Defendants: North American Van Lines, Inc. (Ft. Wayne, Ind.), Pres. James D. Edgett and Asst. Pres. Paul Clarke; Aero Mayflower Transit Co., Inc. (Indianapolis) and Pres. John Sloan Smith; Allied Van Lines, Inc. (Broadview, Ill.) and Vice Pres. Emmett J. Flavin; United Van Lines, Inc. (St. Louis) and Loren A. Larimore, vice president and general manager; Household Goods Carriers' Bureau (Washington) (Francis L. Wyche, executive secretary, was named as co-conspirator but not indicted).

A federal grand jury in St. Paul, Minn. June 28 indicted 4 major salt companies on charges of fixing prices in the sale of rock salt. The firms, who controlled 75% of the U.S. rock salt market (1960 total rock salt sales: $25 million): Morton Salt Co. (Chicago); International Salt Co. (Clarks Summit, Pa.); Diamond Crystal Salt Co. (St. Clair, Mich.); Carey Salt Co. (Hutchinson, Kan.). 5 other companies named in the indictment as co-conspirators but not defendants: American Salt Co. (Olathe, Kan.) and Barton Salt Co. (Hutchinson, Kan.), named as "co-producer co-conspirators"; Cutler-Magner Co. (Duluth, Minn.), Hardy Salt Co. (Chicago) and Cargill, Inc. (Minneapolis), named as "distributor co-conspirators."

U.S. Judge Louis E. Goodman in San Francisco June 22 fined the Northern California Pharmaceutical Association $40,000 and Donald K. Hedgpeth, San Francisco druggist and ex-president of the unit, $1,000 for conspiring to fix prescription-drug prices since 1957. The association and Hedgpeth (author of a pricing formula that allegedly resulted in a $12 million overcharge to the public in prescription prices since it was adopted in 1957) were convicted June 16 of anti-trust violations. It was the government's first such action against druggists.

Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy May 2 announced the return of an anti-trust indictment, by a federal grand jury in Los Angeles, against Avdel, Inc. (Burbank, Calif.) and D. W. Price Corp. (Los Angeles), ex-competitor of Avdel absorbed by the latter firm in Feb. 1960. Avdel was the U.S.' chief manufacturer of "quick-release" pins used in missiles and other defense items. Avdel and its international subsidiaries accounted for more than 95% of the U.S.' business in quick-release pins. The indictment charged that Avdel and its subsidiaries monopolized the field, fixed prices and allocated bids. It also charged that Price and Avdel conspired to eliminate competition before their merger.

MISCELLANEOUS

Goldfine Guilty, Jailed. Industrialist Bernard Goldfine, 70, pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court in Boston May 15 to charges of having evaded $450,-961 in personal income taxes for 1953-57 and $340,784 in corporate income taxes of his Strathmore Woolen Co. U.S. Judge George C. Sweeney June 5 sentenced Goldfine to a year and a day in federal prison and fined him $110,000 on 11 counts of tax evasion. Goldfine was ordered to repay all taxes plus penalties and interest during a 5-year probationary period. Goldfine's secretary, Mildred Paperman, 43, received a suspended sentence for her rôle in the Strathmore case. She was put on 3 years' probation, during which time she was to repay her tax debt. [See Vol. XX, p. 384C1]

Tripp Convicted. Peter C. Tripp, 35, was convicted in New York May 15 of 35 counts of commercial bribery in taking $34,150 in alleged "payola" from record companies in 1958-59 for playing their records on a program he had conducted over New York radio station WMGM. [See Vol. XX, p. 180D3]

OBITUARIES

Lee De Forest, 87, inventor of audion tube (1906), which led to development of radio and TV, pioneer in wireless telegraphy, patenter of 300 inventions in U.S. and overseas, originator of radio news broadcasting (1916); June 30 in Hollywood. [See Vol. XIII, p. 304G3]

Ernest Miller Hemingway, 61, novelist; July 2 in Ketchum, Ida. of gunshot wound in head. (His wife said that Hemingway, a firearms expert and big-game hunter, had killed himself accidentally while cleaning a shotgun. Author of novels depicting war, hunting, prize-fighting, bullfighting and fishing adventures, Hemingway won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954. His novel "The Old Man and the Sea," published in 1952, won a Pulitzer Prize in 1953. Among his famous works were the novels "The Sun Also Rises" (1926), "A Farewell to Arms" (1929), "Death in the Afternoon" (1932) and "For Whom the Bell Tolls" (1940). [See Vol. XIV, p. 367D1; XIII, 147E]

Wide World

Marie of Yugoslavia, 62, widow of ex-King Alexander (who was assassinated in Oct. 1934 in Marseilles), mother of King Peter, daughter of King Ferdinand of Rumania; June 22 in London.

SPORTS

BASEBALL LEAGUE STANDINGS
JULY 4

Amer.	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Dtrt.	50	28	.641	.....
N.Y.	48	28	.632	1
Cleve.	45	35	.563	6
Balt.	43	36	.544	7½
Chi.	39	41	.488	12
Bost.	38	40	.487	12
Wash.	35	44	.443	15½
Minn.	33	46	.418	17½
L.A.	32	48	.400	19
K.C.	30	47	.390	19½
Natl.	**W.**	**L.**	**Pct.**	**GB**
Cinci.	49	29	.628	.....
L.A.	47	31	.603	2
S.F.	43	34	.558	5½
Pitts.	38	34	.528	8
Milw.	34	37	.479	11½
St. L.	32	41	.438	14½
Chi.	31	43	.419	16
Phila.	23	48	.324	22½